

THE PROGRESS.

NEWBERN, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1863.

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will live over till the next day. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

Wm. LINGHAM, Jr., editor of the *Army & Navy Journal*, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Bern, Dec. 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.

The General Commanding, having been informed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that their officers immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may now occupy in town. Permission to remain in town can only be given by the Division Commanders.

By command of Major General Foster,
J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,

New Bern, Jan. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

General Orders No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster,
J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,

New Bern, Jan. 4th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the immediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of
Big. Gen. NAGLEE,
Commanding 18th Army Corps.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, Major & A. A. A. G.

THE NEWS.

A steamer from Memphis, which arrived at Cairo Thursday, brought nothing new, no steamer having come up from Vicksburg, owing to the fact, as stated by the passengers, that the rebels had planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus cut off the river communication.

The rebel accounts of the movements at Vicksburg—as stated in the official dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to the Confederate War Department—states that our troops had disembarked, leaving a quantity of tools and other property behind, and had apparently relinquished their designs upon Vicksburg. On Friday, the 2d, according to the rebel journals, the Union forces had gone down the Yazoo river toward Snyder's Bluff, where it was thought an attack would be made on the rebel works.

Jeff. Davis had been making a great speech before the Legislature of Mississippi. He speaks hopefully of the result of the war, and while admitting that it has assumed a greater magnitude than he anticipated, and that he has himself erred in several matters of judgment, he still looks for success as the result. He thinks that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the two most important points now to be defended, because upon their preservation the sentiments of the Northwest, as to whether they would longer endure and support a war against the South depended. He looks for the restoration of Missouri and Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy, and confidently anticipates a happy termination to the conflict, despite of the failure to obtain foreign recognition, which he says only reminds him of the proverb—"Put not your faith in princes." He gives a severe cut to France, and is unscrupulously abusive of the Northern people.

Dispatches from St. Louis Thursday, say that the rebels, 6000 strong, under Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge, made an attack on the town of Springfield, Missouri, and opened fire upon it without giving notice to remove the women and children. Gen. Brown was defending the town with his Union troops as best he could. A body of fully 1000 rebel cavalry were visible, drawn up in line of battle.

The Navy Department was apprised of the fact Thursday, that one of Commodore Wilkes' fleet had captured the rebel steamer Virginia in the Gulf. Some reports were current that she had been taken within the jurisdiction of Mexico, and that there was a probability that her capture might become the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

The Louisville Journal is officially informed that the army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland river is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a lack of subsistence.

Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis, on Jan. 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Murfreesboro, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were forwarded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio.

Telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Springfield is interrupted, and we have no advices from the latter point later than the evening of Thursday. Fighting had been going on all day, and our troops were holding their positions, and expecting reinforcements. Gen. Brown, in command of the National forces, had been wounded. Gen. Marmaduke was in command of the rebels. The object of the attack is to capture a large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

An additional dispatch from Gen. Herron, of the Army of the Frontier, to Maj. Gen. Curtis, among other things states that, after the occupation of Van Buren by our troops, Gen. Hindman ordered the town to be shelled, without giving the women and children of the place the slightest opportunity of departing in safety. The usual amenities of civilized warfare in such cases were wholly disregarded.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are the main watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboat men are here, and are as active and busy as bees before swarming time. Capt. Loper, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet, and moved McClellan's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing."

The Washington Republican of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that Gen. Hooker is not only not to relieve Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, but that Gen. Hooker is decidedly in favor of having Gen. Burnside remain in the position he now occupies. Gen. Hooker is perfectly satisfied with his present command, and thinks that frequent changes in the command of so large an army will prove injurious to the army and the cause of the Union."

A private letter from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer *Clifton*, stationed off Galveston, states that about the 6th of December a messenger came down from Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five gunboats, and some artillery on the shore, would attack our two schooners, which were guarding the Pass. Capt. Renshaw sent Capt. Law to see what to do, and he ordered the vessels to be towed outside the bar. On the 8th ult. the rebels ordered the women and children to leave Galveston within two days, as they intended to attack our fleet. Up to the 11th no attack had been made. On the 12th Capt. Renshaw sent to New Orleans, by the bark *Island City*, a number of the Union people of Galveston, some of whom were in danger of starving if they remained.

The Memphis-Grenada-Jackson Appeal is published at the moderate price of thirty dollars per annum. When at Grenada it was willing to accept no peace which did not embrace the unconditional recognition of the Confederate States; now it would put up with any which may be "decent and honorable."

We are in receipt of late New York papers, through the kindness of Capt. Crane of the Dudley Buck, and sundry other persons.

The Quartette Club of the 24th Mass. were around Wednesday evening, and gave us an illustration of their superior vocal powers. Their pleasant allusion to the *Progress* in one of their songs, was highly appreciated. We are glad to learn that our efforts to furnish the latest news, as we receive it, has been successful and acceptable to the officers and men comprising the various commands in the 18th Army Corps.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

Rebel Reports of Union Operations on the Yazoo.

A NEW POINT OF ATTACK SELECTED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Communication with Our Troops Temporarily Cut Off.

Cairo, Jan. 8, 1863.
The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non-arrival of the steamer from Vicksburg is that the rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes necessary.

By way of Grenada a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

Colonel Chipman's Official Dispatch.
To MAJOR GENERAL S. R. CURTIS:
The Rocket left Yazoo river Sunday morning. General Sherman debarked his army eight miles above the mouth, and was fighting hard to get possession of the heights in rear of Vicksburg.

Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, was mortally wounded in an engagement with a battery twenty miles up the Yazoo.

We met the New Era above Memphis, and the Conestoga is cruising at the mouth of the Arkansas.

N. P. CHIPMAN.

Rebel Accounts.

Vicksburg Abandoned by the Enemy—Another "Change of Line."

The following official dispatch was received at the rebel War Department on Saturday morning:—

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2, 1863.
HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:—

The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of trenching tools and other property, and, apparently, has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

The Operations against Vicksburg—The Enemy's Retreat.

Vicksburg, Jan. 2, 1863.
SIR:—The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of trenching tools and other property, and, apparently, has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Fighting at Springfield.

GEN. BROWN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

The Rebels After Army Stores, Arms and Ammunition.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 5.
Gen. Curtis has received the following dispatch from Gen. Brown:—

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3—3 P. M.
The enemy are crowding the fighting, but my men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions. The enemy must fight as I want him to, whether he likes it or not.

GEN. BROWN.
Dr. Melcher has just sent the following dispatch, dated this afternoon:—
"Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements are coming in. Prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the rebels, and will be reinforced to-night."

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 9.
Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning.

The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force was reported to be 200 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Fifteen four-horse teams, and thirty men belonging to the Telegraphic Corps, were captured, and a few miles south of Springfield.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shattered. He would have to submit to amputation to save his life.

Probable Capture of Springfield.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.
Communication with Springfield is still broken.

A party sent from Lebanon to repair the line had not been heard from, and apprehensions are felt that they have been captured.

The opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been taken.

Important from Tennessee.

General Rosecrans Following up the Rebels.

HIS ARMY TEN MILES BEYOND MURFREESBORO.

Arrival of Large Quantities of Supplies at Nashville.

Gen. Rosecrans Complimented by the President and Gen. Halleck.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 8.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 8.
Our army and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters have advanced ten miles beyond that place.

The rebel army is reported to be at Tullahoma. The Federal gunboat *W. H. Stidell*, T. W. Van Don commanding, has arrived here with 164 tons of transports from Clarksville, bringing 3,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 pounds bacon, 900 sacks oats, and 2,000 bushels of wheat.

The gunboat captured two Confederate Captains, with horses and mules. The river is 34 feet deep on the shoals.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 9.
One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans orders all captured rebel officers confined, until Davis' order is received; the rebel prisoners to submit on parole to the Federal authorities, and to be confined to hospital use; and the reputation of such contribution to constitute a jail offense.

There is a heavy rain to-night. The river is stationary. There are seventeen steamers at the foot of Harpeth Shoals.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.
To Maj. Gen. Rosecrans:
Your dispatch announcing the retreat if the enemy has just reached here. God bless you and all with you. Please tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. ROSECRANS.
Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Tennessee.
GENERAL:—Rebel accounts fully confirm your telegram from the battle field.

The victory was well earned, and it is one of the most brilliant of the war.

You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world.

The field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and future generations will point out the place where so many heroes fell gloriously, in defense of the Constitution and the Union.

All honor to the Army of the Cumberland. Thanks to the living, and tears to the lamented dead.

H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief.

The East Tennessee Raid.

Official Report of General Carter's Daring Operations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863.
Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington:

Sir:—I have just received a dispatch from Major-General G. GRANGER, that the cavalry force of about one thousand men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., under the command of Brig. Gen. H. CARTER, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, etc., has been heard from.

Gen. GRANGER has just received a dispatch from Gen. CARTER, at Williamsburg, Ky., who is on his return, stating that on the 30th ult. he entirely destroyed the Union and Watagua Bridges, with ten miles of railroad. Five hundred and fifty rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Seven hundred stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores, and also, a locomotive and two cars were destroyed.

A brisk skirmish took place on the Watagua Bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost ten men.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson's Message to the Legislature.

He Recommends the State to Reject the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.
The State Legislature met to-day.

The message of Gov. Robinson recommends rejecting or ignoring the Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, and protests against any interference with his State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.

He thinks that the Proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States, inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal and indiscreet blow.

He says that the saddest fact of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South into a burning mass of inexhaustible hate.

The Proclamation will destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

Further than that, the most alarming aspect of the Proclamation is the usurpation of powers of government by the President under the plea of military necessity.

Gov. Robinson concludes his message by advising the Legislature to place on record their plea against the Proclamation.

ADVISES FROM MOBILE.

"General Hardship" in the City—The Pirate Oreto Still in the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.
Private letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated Jan. 23, says that many deserters to the United States from the rebel forts and neighborhood, state that "General Hardship" commands in Mobile. Beef once a week—oysters at all other times—no sugar, no tea, no coffee.

The pirate *Oreto* is still in harbor. Our fleet expect her to stay there. Nothing has been heard of the laboring schooner *Capit*. Preble's departure, save one sloop with cotton, which, getting out, was captured by our cruisers, and a cotton laden schooner, which, getting out under cover of a stormy night, "found her heart failing her," and endeavored to run back again, lost her footing and went on to the breakers too nearly under the guns of Fort Morgan to enable our squadron to indulge in any acquiescence; but by way of making everything sure, she set herself on fire, and was utterly consumed.

Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

Rebel Reports from Vicksburg.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 9.

There is nothing from Vicksburg, to-day. The Jackson Appeal, of the 3d, characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair, as far as the rebels are concerned. It says that the rebels are small, and places the Federal loss at 2,000. It regards the falling back as a trap, and says that the rebels are in a bad way.

The telegraph is in working order from here to Memphis.

Since the first of November an investigation into the frauds which have been practiced by the Government since the commencement of the war has been in progress in this city.

The special committee appointed to make the investigation is H. S. Olcott, who has been provided with interpreters, clerks and detectives.

The results of the inquiry show that out of the sixteen hundred thousand dollars (\$1,600,000) which have been paid out in this city alone, from the special appropriation of \$20,000,000 made for the recruiting, organizing and drilling of volunteers, nearly one-half has been paid on fraudulent accounts.

The inquiry has also developed the means by which these funds have been accomplished, and show that nearly one thousand persons have been engaged in them—not all of whom, however, are criminally implicated.

About the 1st of September, 1861, the first money paid under appropriation was received by Col. Sackett, a mustering and disbursing officer in this city, and as soon as it was known that bills of contractors for subsistence and lodging of volunteers, who had not been mustered into service, could be paid without going through the ordinary course, such an army of claimants came forward as to exhaust the funds in three or four days.

The money was also developed in like manner, but the demands increased so rapidly that the funds were never sufficient for their payment.

The mode in which the frauds were committed was as follows: Under the regulations for the disbursement of the funds appropriated, it was provided that the bills of the contractors for subsistence and lodging of volunteers, who had not been mustered into service, could be paid without going through the ordinary course, such an army of claimants came forward as to exhaust the funds in three or four days.

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Missionaries Turned Warriors.

Dr. Livingstone's Warlike Operations in Africa.

The Oxford and Cambridge Mission in Africa is a religious enterprise which was set on foot by the two English universities whose name it bears. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, and a clergyman as well, is at the head of it. Not content, however, with the effort to propagate Christianity among the savage tribes of the Zambesi, Dr. Livingstone and his co-laborers have tried their hand at war—infecting, perhaps, by the prevailing tendency to commotion.

A curious letter from a clergyman who belongs to this band of missionaries—one Rev. H. Rowley—appears in the last London papers. Mr. Rowley tells us how Dr. Livingstone and the missionaries in his company came to lay down the Bible for the sword, the Psalter for the bayonet, and he also tells how terribly the missionaries were whipped by the blacks against whom they marched.

It appears that Dr. Livingstone led the mission party to the highlands, and on the way fell in with several companies of slave-dealers, and released their captives. After a number of encounters of this character, the slave-dealers grew angry, and resented Livingstone's interference by force of arms. A somewhat desperate fight" says Mr. Rowley "took place with a body of Ajawa, who had invaded Manganja territory, and were destroying villages, and murdering and making captive the Manganja. The fear of the Ajawa was so great upon the Manganja, that the districts south of Zomba were deserted of people—the fugitives flying by hundreds."

These Ajawa having inspired such a degree of terror in the minds of the Manganja that they feared extermination, the missionaries were besought to remain with them, and Dr. Livingstone promised to do so, "in order to give confidence to the people." The missionaries were now fairly in for a share of the war between the rival tribes. Dr. Livingstone and his party took up their residence in the Manganja, a village of Magomera, and were at once beset by a multitude of applications from the chiefs to go out against their enemies. Mr. Rowley gives the upshot of the affair as follows:

"The depredations of these bodies of Ajawa were as great as those attacked under Livingstone's direction. I say 'attacked under Livingstone's direction' advisedly, because I believe he now blames me for our after proceedings—proceedings which were but the fulfillment of his programme; the inevitable consequence of his advice and deeds. From the moment he commenced the release of slaves his course was one of aggression. He hunted for slaving parties in every direction, and when he heard of the Ajawa making captives in order to sell to the slaves, he went designedly in search of them, and intended to take the captives from them by force if necessary."

It is true that when he came upon them he found them to be a more potent body than he expected, and had they not fired first he might have withdrawn; but had he done so it would have been from prudence, not principle, for when searching for them he was bound to go to every place where they were supposed to be firing their guns and making every kind of warlike demonstration. His parting words to the chiefs assembled at Magomera, just before he left, gave no evidence of the purely defensive policy he, I believe, now claims for himself.

Up to the day of our leaving Magomera we were receiving continual visits from chiefs from all quarters; their object being the same—to beg us to go against the Ajawa in their respective neighborhoods. They all declared that the Ajawa had been guilty of the horrid war for which we went against them; but they did not the truth. We never could get a single instance substantiated. Of course we steadily refused to go to the war again; and as the Ajawa seem to be as much afraid of us as the Manganja are of them, we hoped that our presence in the land would keep them quiet, and so I think it would have done had it not been for the conduct of the Maganja toward them during the past five months.

Unable to defend themselves in war, they seeking policy in time of peace. We discovered that during the months of the rainy season they killed and made captive many individual Ajawa who lived in detached villages, and that, assuming our name, they had done many other reprehensible deeds."

The end of it all was that, after having fought in the wrong cause, the mission was obliged to move from the scene of its martial operations to a village on the Shire river, upon which Dr. Livingstone, who had set the example of resort to the sword, and had hunted and shot down slaving parties, wrote to Sir T. Maclean, expressing his regret that the missionaries "had turned tail."

The result of these performances will probably teach Dr. Livingstone the lessons set forth in the old proverb, which says that "the shoemaker should stick to his last."

The Blockading Fleet off Charleston.

The blockading squadron off Charleston on the 23d ult. comprised about thirty vessels, all under steam. Some of them are new and part gunboats, and they are stationed along the entire outlet from Charleston, guarding every channel or inlet. Sixteen of them lay off Charleston, the very sight of Sumter and the shore batteries. So complete now is the blockade it will be a very difficult matter for any craft, large or small, to enter the harbor day or night, as the strictest lookout is kept from every ship and nothing, in fact, can pass unobserved. The fleet is in charge of Capt. Gordon, of the frigate Powhatan, who is second in command. The health of the officers and crews of the various vessels is very good, and the weather at times is very cold and boisterous, the glass being down to zero; then it changes to very hot. The crews suffer some from the want of a better supply of fresh beef and vegetables than they now get.

ABOUT LIFE.—If it is well for a man to live at all, he should endeavor to avoid all those influences which detract from the beauty and harmony of human existence. In other words, he should "make the most of life," and not allow himself to be distracted, annoyed or confounded by anything. He should fully possess himself, being at peace with his own soul, and having great good will for all mankind. Life, then, will have a beautiful significance to him; its current will be deep and flow gently on—in all the beauties of the world reflected.

One of the weekly London journals received by last steamer contains the curious item of news that Mr. I. M. Singer, the famous sewing machine manufacturer, has founded a monastery in the neighborhood of Constantinople, at the cost to begin with of \$20,000. It is added that he has become an inmate of the institution himself. At all events it is not likely that he will ever return to the United States; although he has still an interest in the flourishing establishment here that bears his name, and whose machines are exported to almost every country in Europe.—N. Y. Sun.

FOX, the celebrated actor, was one day told by a lady when he visited, that she did not care "three skims of a louse for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

"A lady has told me, and in her own house, That she cares not for me 'three skims of a louse' I forgive the dear creature for what she has said; Since women will talk of what runs in their head."

ALL OFFICERS residing in town are respectfully requested to leave their names and residences in writing, at my office, on Pollock street, corner Craven, (Bank of North Carolina), as soon as possible. JAMES M. DILLON, Jan. 10, 1863.

Mr. Ezra Chadwick, of Middletown, over 70 years of age, twice attempted to commit suicide last week; once by hanging, and once by stabbing himself. Both attempts were, however, fortunately frustrated. He is probably demented.

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